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Appl. No.: 09/833,607
Applicant(s): Peter Dam Nielsen et al.
Filed: April 13, 2001
Art Unit: 2173
Examiner: Pillai, Namitha
Title: RADIO TERMINAL

Confirmation No.: 3735

Docket No.: 042933/299121
Customer No.: 00826

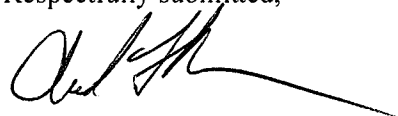
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**APPEAL BRIEF TRANSMITTAL
(PATENT APPLICATION – 37 C.F.R. § 41.37)**

1. Transmitted herewith is the APPEAL BRIEF in this application, with respect to the Notice of Appeal filed on June 15, 2007, and in response to the Notice of Panel Decision mailed on September 13, 2007.
2. ☐ Applicant claims small entity status.
3. Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 41.20(b)(2), the fee for filing the Appeal Brief is:
☐ small entity \$255.00
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Respectfully submitted,



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PATENT

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APPEAL BRIEF UNDER 37 CFR § 41.37

This Appeal Brief is filed pursuant to the Notice of Appeal filed June 15, 2007, and in response to the Notice of Panel Decision mailed on September 13, 2007.

1. ***Real Party in Interest.***

The real party in interest in this appeal is Nokia Corporation, an auxiliary trade name for Nokia Mobile Phones Limited, the assignee of the above-referenced patent application.

2. ***Related Appeals and Interferences.***

There are no related appeals and/or interferences involving this application or its subject matter.

3. ***Status of Claims.***

The present application currently includes claims 10-30 all of which stand rejected. Appellants appeal the rejections of claims 10-30.

4. ***Status of Amendments.***

There are no unentered amendments in this application.

5. ***Summary of Claimed Subject Matter.***

The claimed invention provides a method, a computer program product and mobile phone terminals for displaying information via a browser (page 9, paragraph [0031]). In this regard, independent claim 10 provides a method in which the information includes elements (page 3, paragraph [0010], lines 2-3). An element is one of a continuous length element presenting a length which is equal to or greater than a horizontal size of the mobile terminal display (page 3, paragraph [0010], lines 3-4), and a wrapped length element presenting a horizontal length which is less than the horizontal size of the mobile terminal display (page 3, paragraph [0010], lines 5-6). The mobile terminal display (element 3 of FIG. 1) is further provided with a user interface (pages 8 and 9, paragraph [0030], lines 1 to 5) including a displayed menu structure of items displayed on the mobile terminal display (FIGS. 4a and 4b). The method comprises providing in the displayed menu structure a selectable continuous length item (FIG. 4b, element 190, page 8, paragraph [0027], lines 6-7 and page 10, paragraph [0033], lines 7-11) and a wrapped length item (FIG. 4b, element 185, page 8, paragraph [0027], lines 6-7 and page 10, paragraph [0033], lines 7-11) which are chosen from the mobile terminal display as display options (FIG. 4b, element 170 and page 10, paragraph [0033], lines 4-6). The method further includes selecting one of said continuous length item and said wrapped length item in the displayed menu structure of the user interface (page 10, paragraph [0033], lines 7-11). The method also includes displaying the information according to the selection of the display option made in the menu structure of the user interface, in order to allow a user to toggle between the continuous length item and the wrapped length item (page 10, paragraph [0033], lines 7-11). The selection of the continuous length item causes the element to be displayed as the continuous length element on a single line of the mobile terminal display and selection of the wrapped length item causes the wrapped length element to be displayed on a plurality of lines of the mobile terminal display (page 8, paragraph [0028], lines 7-9).

Independent claim 14 provides a mobile phone terminal (FIG. 1, element 1) for displaying information via a browser (page 9, paragraph [0031]). The information displayed includes elements (page 3, paragraph [0010], lines 2-3). An element is one of a continuous length element presenting a length which is equal to or greater than a horizontal size of the mobile terminal display (page 3, paragraph [0010], lines 3-4), and a wrapped length element

presenting a horizontal length which is less than the horizontal size of the mobile terminal display (page 3, paragraph [0010], lines 5-6). The terminal includes a display for displaying the information (element 3 of FIG. 1) and is further provided with a user interface (pages 8 and 9, paragraph [0030], lines 1 to 5) provided with a displayed menu structure on the display (FIGS. 4a and 4b). The displayed menu structure includes a selectable continuous length item (FIG. 4b, element 190, page 8, paragraph [0027], lines 6-7 and page 10, paragraph [0033], lines 7-11) and a wrapped length item (FIG. 4b, element 185, page 8, paragraph [0027], lines 6-7 and page 10, paragraph [0033], lines 7-11) which are chosen from the mobile terminal display as display options (FIG. 4b, element 170 and page 10, paragraph [0033], lines 4-6). The continuous and wrapped length items are arranged to display the information according to the selection of the display option made in the menu structure of the user interface, in order to allow a user to toggle between the continuous length item and the wrapped length item (page 10, paragraph [0033], lines 7-11). The selection of the continuous length item causes the element to be displayed as the continuous length element on a single line of the mobile terminal display and selection of the wrapped length item causes the wrapped length element to be displayed on a plurality of lines of the mobile terminal display (page 8, paragraph [0028], lines 7-9).

Independent claim 18 recites another mobile phone terminal (FIG. 1, element 1) for displaying information via a browser (page 9, paragraph [0031]). The information displayed includes elements (page 3, paragraph [0010], lines 2-3). An element is one of a continuous length element presenting a length which is equal to or greater than a horizontal size of the mobile terminal display (page 3, paragraph [0010], lines 3-4), and a wrapped length element presenting a horizontal length which is less than the horizontal size of the mobile terminal display (page 3, paragraph [0010], lines 5-6). The terminal includes a display for displaying the information (element 3 of FIG. 1) and is further provided with a user interface (pages 8 and 9, paragraph [0030], lines 1 to 5) provided with a displayed menu structure on the display (FIGS. 4a and 4b). The terminal also includes means for selecting (page 8, paragraph 29) a first type of elements to be displayed as a continuous length item (FIG. 4b, element 190, page 8, paragraph [0027], lines 6-7 and page 10, paragraph [0033], lines 7-11) and a second type of elements to be displayed as a wrapped length item (FIG. 4b, element 185, page 8, paragraph [0027], lines 6-7 and page 10, paragraph [0033], lines 7-11), which are chosen from the display as display options

of the displayed menu structure (FIG. 4b, element 170 and page 10, paragraph [0033], lines 4-6). The terminal also includes means for displaying (page 8, paragraph 29) the first and second type of elements according to selection as a display option of the menu structure (page 10, paragraph [0033], lines 7-11). The selection of the continuous length item causes the element to be displayed as the continuous length element on a single line of the mobile terminal display and selection of the wrapped length item causes the wrapped length element to be displayed on a plurality of lines of the mobile terminal display (page 8, paragraph [0028], lines 7-9).

Independent claim 28 recites a computer program product for displaying information on a mobile terminal display via a browser (page 9, paragraph [0031]). The information displayed includes elements (page 3, paragraph [0010], lines 2-3). An element is one of a continuous length element presenting a length which is equal to or greater than a horizontal size of the mobile terminal display (page 3, paragraph [0010], lines 3-4), and a wrapped length element presenting a horizontal length which is less than the horizontal size of the mobile terminal display (page 3, paragraph [0010], lines 5-6). The mobile terminal display (element 3 of FIG. 1) is further provided with a user interface (pages 8 and 9, paragraph [0030], lines 1 to 5) including a displayed menu structure of items displayed on the mobile terminal display (FIGS. 4a and 4b). The computer program product includes at least one computer-readable storage medium (FIG. 2, elements 17a, 17b or 16) having computer-readable program code portions stored therein (page 6, paragraph [0023]. The computer-readable program code portions include first, second and third executable portions in which the first executable portion is for providing in the displayed menu structure a selectable continuous length item (FIG. 4b, element 190, page 8, paragraph [0027], lines 6-7 and page 10, paragraph [0033], lines 7-11) and a wrapped length item (FIG. 4b, element 185, page 8, paragraph [0027], lines 6-7 and page 10, paragraph [0033], lines 7-11) which are chosen from the mobile terminal display as display options (FIG. 4b, element 170 and page 10, paragraph [0033], lines 4-6), the second executable portion is for selecting one of said continuous length item and said wrapped length item in the displayed menu structure of the user interface (page 10, paragraph [0033], lines 7-11), and the third executable portion is for displaying the information according to the selection of the display option made in the menu structure of the user interface, in order to allow a user to toggle between the continuous length item and the wrapped length item (page

10, paragraph [0033], lines 7-11). The selection of the continuous length item causes the element to be displayed as the continuous length element on a single line of the mobile terminal display and selection of the wrapped length item causes the wrapped length element to be displayed on a plurality of lines of the mobile terminal display (page 8, paragraph [0028], lines 7-9).

6. ***Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal.***

All currently pending claims 10-30 stand rejected. In this regard, claims 10-30 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwartz et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,209,009, hereinafter, "Schwartz"). Appellants appeal the rejections of claims 10-30.

7. ***Argument.***

The claimed invention, as recited by independent claims 10, 14, 18 and 28, provides methods, a computer program product and a device for displaying information via a browser. Each of the independent claims recites features that are neither taught nor suggested in the cited reference. Moreover, the final Office Action failed to establish *prima facie* obviousness with respect to the independent claims.

A. Brief Summary of Argument

As a brief summary, Appellants respectfully submit that Schwartz fails to teach or suggest the claims of the present application. In this regard, the claimed invention is generally related to enabling toggling between continuous and wrapped length items in order to provide a display of selected elements in a corresponding fashion. As will be noted below, Schwartz fails to teach or suggest this feature and, additionally, the final Office Action did not properly reject the recited claims.

B. Schwartz fails to teach or suggest elements of the independent claims of the claimed invention.

In general, independent claims 10, 14, 18 and 28 of the claimed invention are directed to providing a display menu structure for selecting between a continuous length item and a wrapped

length item. In response to selection of one of the options above, the claimed invention provides for displaying information according to the selection such that an element may be displayed either as a continuous length element or a wrapped length element.

Schwartz discloses that elements displayed to represent choices in a list format may be problematic when one or more of the elements must be scrolled over, since such scrolling may render the other elements not visible on the display. Thus, the user may not remember the other choices. To cure the noted problem, Schwartz provides an ability to scroll over a single element that may be too large for the display in a manner that keeps the other choices visible (col. 3, lines 23-31). In this regard, Schwartz provides for displaying a portion of each element of the list and, for an element that has a width wider than the screen display, scrolling horizontally over the element while continuing to display the other elements (Abstract). Accordingly, what Schwartz provides is an ability to automatically scroll over a large element without letting the large element dominate the display to the detriment of an ability to view other elements of a list of user choices, menu of user options, or list of data (see col. 2, lines 38-42 and Abstract). Notably, the method of Schwartz is a dynamic screen display effect and is not even selected by a menu option as provided in the claimed invention. Rather, the only mention of menu items in Schwartz relates to the fact that items in a menu may be modified so they are displayed consistent with the goals of Schwartz (col. 2, lines 38-42).

Thus, as an initial matter, Schwartz fails to teach or suggest providing a displayed menu structure having a selectable continuous length item and a wrapped length item as display options, wherein selection of either corresponding option causes elements to be accordingly displayed as generally set forth by the independent claims of the claimed invention. Rather, Schwartz does not provide any menu structure for influencing the display of elements, but merely modifies the way elements are displayed dynamically. The reference to menu items in Schwartz is not provided as a way to impact display properties in response to user toggling as provided in the claimed invention. To the contrary, Schwartz dynamically alters the way menu items themselves may be presented to the user.

The claimed invention further provides that information is displayed according to the selection of the display option made in the menu structure. As indicated above, Schwartz, at best, only modifies the way the menu structure itself is displayed and has nothing to do with

displaying information responsive to a user selection of either a continuous length item or a wrapped length item as provided by independent claims 10, 14, 18 and 28. Moreover, independent claims 10, 14 and 28 further recite that the display of information according to the selection of the display option allows the user to toggle between the continuous length item and the wrapped length item. Schwartz fails to provide any teaching or suggestion regarding enabling any feature such as toggling between items in a menu structure to impact the display as provided by independent claims 10, 14 and 28. Furthermore, the Examiner has not even asserted that Schwartz teaches or suggests allowing toggling between items in a menu structure.

It should be noted that the final Office Action admits that “Schwartz does not disclose providing display menu options for the user to choose one of continuous length item option or wrapped length item option” (see page 3). However, the Examiner asserts that since Schwartz discloses the two elements (a continuous length item and a wrapped length item) it would be obvious to provide them in a menu option. Appellants respectfully point out that, even if one assumes the Examiner’s assertion to be correct (an assumption with which Appellants expressly disagree), the Examiner has still failed to assert that Schwartz teaches or suggests at least the claimed display menu structure of independent claims 10, 14, 18 and 28 and the claimed allowing of the user to toggle between the continuous length item and the wrapped length item in the display menu structure as provided in independent claims 10, 14 and 28. Thus, Appellants respectfully submit that Schwartz fails to teach or suggest the above described features of the independent claims of the claimed invention including at least providing selectable items as display options in a display menu structure and displaying information according to the selection of the display option (claims 10, 14, 18 and 28) and allowing of the user to toggle between the continuous length item and the wrapped length item in the display menu structure (claims 10, 14 and 28).

C. The final Office Action failed to provide a *prima facie* case with respect to obviousness.

Appellants initially note that claims 10-30 were previously rejected as being unpatentable over Schwartz in view of Edel et al. (“NEDIT 5.0”, hereinafter “Edel”). In this regard, previous Office Actions cited Schwartz as disclosing all of the elements of independent claims 10, 14, 18

and 28, except providing continuous and wrapped length items in a menu structure for customizing a displayed element. As such, the previous Office Action cited Edel as curing the admitted deficiency of Schwartz. Appellants apparently were effective in showing that Edel indeed failed to cure the deficiency of Schwartz in this regard. Accordingly, the final Office Action alleged that providing continuous and wrapped length items in a menu structure for customizing a displayed element would be obvious without the citation of any reference to support that position. As noted by Appellants in response to the previous Office Action, it is troublesome as a preliminary matter that a feature in connection with which three separate references were cited in an effort to support a rejection over five prior substantive Office Actions could suddenly be merely dismissed as being obvious without so much as the citation of any reference. In this regard, the Examiner's substantial, and apparently fruitless, efforts as indicated by the repeated attempts to find prior art disclosing this feature, would seem to suggest that the feature is non-trivial and not something one of skill in the art would find obvious. Were the feature merely obvious for one of skill in the art, such feature should not have been so difficult to find. Indeed, the Examiner's inability to find a reference disclosing the claimed feature, despite numerous attempts to do so, is evidence that it would not be obvious to provide such options as provided by the claimed invention as display options in a menu. As such, Appellants submit that the failure to be able to show that any reference discloses the above referenced feature, despite numerous attempts to do so, is further evidence that such feature is novel and non-obvious in view of Schwartz and all other previously cited references. However, in any case, Appellants also submit that the current rejections are defective for other reasons.

In this regard, Appellants also note that, in response to Appellants prior assertion that *prima facie* obviousness was not properly established, the final Office Action states at page 10, "the obviousness of providing the wrapped length display of text and continuous display of text as options in the menu of user options would have been obvious." Appellants respectfully submit that a showing of obviousness requires more than a mere assertion that it would have been obvious why one would modify a reference. In fact, to assert that it is obvious why something is obvious is a shortcut the Examiner is not permitted to take. Appellants recognize that there is no rigid requirement that Schwartz itself provide the teaching, suggestion or motivation for modification of Schwartz. However, although the Supreme Court has rejected a

rigid application of the “teaching, suggestion or motivation” (TSM) test in *KSR Int’l. Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, the Court specifically stated that:

Often, it will be necessary . . . to look to interrelated teachings of multiple patents; the effects of demands known to the design community or present in the marketplace; and the background knowledge possessed by a person having ordinary skill in the art, all in order to determine whether there was an **apparent reason** to combine the known elements in the fashion claimed by the patent at issue. To facilitate review, this analysis **should be made explicit**.

(see *KSR*, slip op. at 14 (emphasis added), hereinafter “*KSR*”), Appellants respectfully submit that the final Office Action fails to explicitly provide an apparent reason for modifying the cited reference, beyond a vague assertion that such modification would be obvious. In this regard, even if it were assumed that Schwartz did disclose the two elements claimed and options of displaying text data (an assumption with which Appellants disagree), such disclosure by itself does not necessarily suggest the modification proposed by the claimed invention. The statement that the reasons for the obviousness of making the modification are obvious, which was provided in the final Office Action, amounts to a failure to provide any reason for making the modification. Since no reason for modifying Schwartz, beyond a vague assertion of obviousness, is provided in the final Office Action, Appellants maintain that, in addition to the failings discussed above, the final Office Action failed to establish *prima facie* obviousness with regard to the claimed invention for failing to provide any reason, much less an explicit apparent reason, for modifying the reference to achieve the claimed invention.

D. Schwartz teaches away from the claimed invention.

Appellants note that the final Office Action alleges that Schwartz discloses a wrapped length display of text and a continuous length display of text and that, although Schwartz fails to disclose providing display menu options for use to choose a corresponding option, providing these features in a menu as a menu option would have been obvious. Notably, as stated above, in the wake of *KSR*, the Examiner must provide an explicit apparent reason to combine known elements. The final Office Action states, “it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to provide the options already taught by Schwartz in a user menu which is also disclosed by

Schwartz.” However, Appellants respectfully submit that, as stated above, the user menu of Schwartz is not even used to toggle between display options or provide any input with regard to displaying of information. Moreover, the entire purpose of Schwartz is to display portions of elements that are too long with at least portions of other elements that may be short enough to display at the same time. Thus, there would be no need to toggle between different display options, since Schwartz aims to provide an ability to “see as many of the elements as possible at once” (col. 3, lines 12-13). Such an “optimized” view would not be suggestive of any need to provide toggling between views. Moreover, the view provided by Schwartz would aim to provide for both continuous and wrapped length items to be simultaneously displayed (see FIG. 7) since some elements could be seen in their entirety while others would have portions continuing beyond the screen display with available scrolling, so there would be no reason to provide toggling between display options in this regard in any case.

Thus, one of skill in the art would, in fact, not only not be motivated to modify Schwartz to place such options as are provided in the claimed invention into a menu structure, but such a modification would be completely purposeless in light of Schwartz. In this regard, Schwartz disclosed an automatic scroll function to display all portions of an element that is too large for the screen. As such, given this automatic scroll function, there would be no reason to provide a selection between continuous or wrapped length elements in view of Schwartz since continuous elements will automatically be scrolled over anyway, thereby obviating any need to display such elements in a wrapped length format. Moreover, if one selected to display the element as a wrapped length element, the purpose of Schwartz would be defeated, since other items or choices could not be displayed if the element were a large element. Therefore, Schwartz, by virtue of the expressed desire to display portions of as many elements as possible, teaches away from the concept of the claimed invention. Such teaching away is yet further evidence that there would be no apparent reason (and no explicit statement of a reasonable reason has been provided) for one of skill in the art to modify Schwartz to achieve the claimed invention, even if it were assumed that Schwartz discloses all aspects of the claimed invention other than providing display menu options for use to choose a corresponding option and providing these features in a menu as a menu option.

E. Conclusion

In conclusion, the claimed invention recites several features that are neither taught nor suggested by Schwartz. The final Office Action failed to properly establish the obviousness of the claimed invention in view of Schwartz and, in any case, one of ordinary skill would not have been motivated to modify Schwartz to achieve the claimed invention, in particular, because Schwartz teaches away from the claimed invention. Accordingly, independent claims 10, 14, 18 and 28, each of which recite the features discussed above, are not obvious in view of Schwartz.

Claims 11-13, 15-17, 19-27, 29 and 30 depend either directly or indirectly from a respective one of independent claims 10, 14, 18 and 28, and as such, include all the recitations of their respective independent claims. The dependent claims 11-13, 15-17, 19-27, 29 and 30 are therefore patentably distinct from Schwartz, for at least the same reasons as given above for independent claims 10, 14, 18 and 28.

Accordingly, for all the reasons stated above, Appellants respectfully submit that the rejections of claims 10-30 should be reversed.

8. ***Claims Appendix.***

The claims currently on appeal are as follows:

1-9. (Canceled)

10. (Previously Presented) A method for displaying information on a mobile terminal display via a browser, said information including elements, wherein an element is one of a continuous length element presenting a length which is equal to or greater than a horizontal size of the mobile terminal display, and a wrapped length element presenting a horizontal length which is less than the horizontal size of the mobile terminal display, and the mobile terminal display is further provided with a user interface including a displayed menu structure of items displayed on the mobile terminal display, said method comprising the following steps: providing in said displayed menu structure a selectable continuous length item and a wrapped length item which are chosen from the mobile terminal display as display options;

selecting one of said continuous length item and said wrapped length item in the displayed menu structure of the user interface; and

displaying said information according to the selection of the display option made in the menu structure of the user interface, in order to allow a user to toggle between the continuous length item and the wrapped length item,

wherein selection of the continuous length item causes the element to be displayed as the continuous length element on a single line of the mobile terminal display and selection of the wrapped length item causes the wrapped length element to be displayed on a plurality of lines of the mobile terminal display.

11. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 10, wherein said information is displayed as alpha-numerical signs.

12. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 10, wherein the continuous length element is arranged to be horizontally scrolled over the mobile terminal display to allow the user to view portions of the continuous length element that are not visible on the mobile

terminal display due to the continuous length element extending beyond a horizontal boundary of the mobile terminal display.

13. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 10, wherein the wrapped length element is adapted to fit a size of the mobile terminal display, by splitting the wrapped length element into parts, each of the parts fitting in a size of the mobile terminal display and feeding said parts in a vertical direction over the mobile terminal display, each time a length of the wrapped length element is greater than the width of the mobile terminal display.

14. (Previously Presented) A mobile phone terminal for displaying information via a browser, the information comprising elements, wherein an element is one of a continuous length element and a wrapped length element, said terminal comprising:

a display for displaying said information; and

a user interface provided with a displayed menu structure displayed on said display comprising a selectable continuous length item and a wrapped length item which are chosen from the display as display options, said continuous and wrapped length items are arranged to display said information according to a selection of the display option made in the menu structure, in order to allow a user to toggle between the continuous length item and the wrapped length item,

wherein selection of the continuous length item causes the element to be displayed as the continuous length element on a single line of the display and selection of the wrapped length item causes the wrapped length element to be displayed on a plurality of lines of the display, the continuous length element presenting a length which is equal to or greater than a horizontal size of the display, and the wrapped length element presenting a horizontal length which is less than the horizontal size of the display.

15. (Previously Presented) A terminal according to claim 14, wherein said information is alpha-numerical.

16. (Previously Presented) A terminal according to claim 14, wherein the continuous length element is arranged to be horizontally scrolled over said display to allow the user to view portions of the continuous length element that are not visible on the display due to the continuous length element extending beyond a horizontal boundary of the display.

17. (Previously Presented) A terminal according to claim 14, wherein the wrapped length element is arranged to split the element into parts, each of the parts fitting in the size of the display and to feed said parts in a vertical direction over said display, each time a length of the wrapped length element is greater than a width of the display.

18. (Previously Presented) A mobile phone terminal for displaying information via a browser, said information comprising elements, wherein an element is one of a continuous length element and a wrapped length element, said terminal comprising:

a display for displaying said information and a display menu structure of items displayed on said display;

means for selecting a first type of elements to be displayed as a continuous length item and a second type of elements to be displayed as a wrapped length item which are chosen from the display as display options of the displayed menu structure; and

means for displaying the first and second type of elements according to selection as a display option of the menu structure,

wherein selection of the continuous length item causes the element to be displayed as the continuous length element on a single line of the display and selection of the wrapped length item causes the wrapped length element to be displayed on a plurality of lines of the display, the continuous length element presenting a length which is equal to or greater than a horizontal size of the display, and the wrapped length element presenting a horizontal length which is less than the horizontal size of the display.

19. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 10 wherein:
the display displays the displayed menu structure provided by the interface and the user selects from the display of the menu structure to have a display of one of the continuous length

item and the wrapped length item by providing an input choosing one of the display options through the display menu structure indicating the selection of the one of the continuous length item and the wrapped length item.

20. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 11 wherein:
the mobile terminal display displays the displayed menu structure provided by the interface and the user selects from the display of the menu structure to have a display of one of the continuous length item and the wrapped length item by providing an input choosing one of the display options through the display menu structure indicating the selection of the one of the continuous length item and the wrapped length item.

21. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 12 wherein:
the display displays the displayed menu structure provided by the interface and the user selects from the display of the menu structure to have a display of one of the continuous length item and the wrapped length item by providing an input choosing one of the display options through the display menu structure indicating the selection of the one of the continuous length item and the wrapped length item.

22. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 13 wherein:
the display displays the displayed menu structure provided by the interface and the user selects from the display of the menu structure to have a display of one of the continuous length item and the wrapped length item by providing an input choosing one of the display options through the display menu structure indicating the selection of the one of the continuous length item and the wrapped length item.

23. (Previously Presented) A terminal according to claim 14 wherein:
the display displays the displayed menu structure provided by the interface and the user selects from the display of the menu structure to have a display of one of the continuous length item and the wrapped length item by providing an input choosing one of the display options through the display menu structure indicating the selection of the one of the continuous length

item and the wrapped length item.

24. (Previously Presented) A terminal according to claim 15 wherein:

the display displays the displayed menu structure provided by the interface and the user selects from the display of the menu structure to have a display of one of the continuous length item and the wrapped length item by providing an input choosing one of the display options through the display menu structure indicating the selection of the one of the continuous length item and the wrapped length item.

25. (Previously Presented) A terminal according to claim 16 wherein:

the display displays the displayed menu structure provided by the interface and the user selects from the display of the menu structure to have a display of one of the continuous length item and the wrapped length item by providing an input choosing one of the display options through the display menu structure indicating the selection of the one of the continuous length item and the wrapped length item.

26. (Previously Presented) A terminal according to claim 17 wherein:

the display displays the displayed menu structure provided by the interface and the user selects from the display of the menu structure to have a display of one of the continuous length item and the wrapped length item by providing an input choosing one of the display options through the display menu structure indicating the selection of the one of the continuous length item and the wrapped length item.

27. (Previously Presented) A terminal in accordance with claim 18 wherein:

the display displays the displayed menu structure provided by the interface and a user selects from the display of the menu structure to have a display of one of the continuous length item and the wrapped length item by providing an input choosing one of the display options through the display menu structure indicating the selection of the one of the continuous length item and the wrapped length item.

28. (Previously Presented) A computer program product for displaying information on a mobile terminal display via a browser, the information including elements, wherein an element is one of a continuous length element presenting a length which is equal to or greater than a horizontal size of the mobile terminal display, and a wrapped length element presenting a horizontal length which is less than the horizontal size of the mobile terminal display, and the mobile terminal display is further provided with a user interface including a displayed menu structure of items displayed on the mobile terminal display, the computer program product comprising at least one computer-readable storage medium having computer-readable program code portions stored therein, the computer-readable program code portions comprising:

a first executable portion for providing in the displayed menu structure a selectable continuous length item and a wrapped length item which are chosen from the mobile terminal display as display options;

a second executable portion for selecting one of the continuous length item and the wrapped length item in the displayed menu structure of the user interface; and
a third executable portion for displaying the information according to the selection of the display option made in the menu structure of the user interface, in order to allow a user to toggle between the continuous length item and the wrapped length item,

wherein selection of the continuous length item causes the element to be displayed as the continuous length element on a single line of the mobile terminal display and selection of the wrapped length item causes the wrapped length element to be displayed on a plurality of lines of the mobile terminal display.

29. (Previously Presented) A computer program product according to claim 28, wherein the third executable portion is further adapted to arranging the continuous length element to be horizontally scrolled over the mobile terminal display to allow the user to view portions of the continuous length element that are not visible on the mobile terminal display due to the continuous length element extending beyond a horizontal boundary of the mobile terminal display.

30. (Previously Presented) A computer program product according to claim 28, wherein the third executable portion is further adapted to fitting the wrapped length element to a size of the mobile terminal display by splitting the wrapped length element into parts, each of the parts fitting in a size of the mobile terminal display and feeding the parts in a vertical direction over the mobile terminal display, each time a length of the wrapped length element is greater than the width of the mobile terminal display.

31-33. (Canceled)

9. ***Evidence Appendix.***

None.

10. ***Related Proceedings Appendix.***

None.

CONCLUSION

For at least the foregoing reasons, Appellants respectfully requests that the rejections be reversed.

It is not believed that extensions of time or fees for net addition of claims are required, beyond those that may otherwise be provided for in documents accompanying this paper. However, in the event that additional extensions of time are necessary to allow consideration of this paper, such extensions are hereby petitioned under 37 CFR § 1.136(a), and any fee required therefore (including fees for net addition of claims) is hereby authorized to be charged to Deposit Account No. 16-0605.

Respectfully submitted,



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